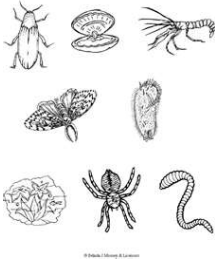



| | Arthropods |
|--|---|
| <p>What is an arthropod?</p> <p>Arthropods</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • phylum- Arthropoda • crabs, lobster, centipedes, scorpions, insects, etc. • have external skeleton • segmented body • jointed appendages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - give flexibility and enable movement • bilateral symmetry • open circulatory system • one way digestive system • reproduce sexually |

Mar 11-2:46 PM

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Outer skeleton</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • called an exoskeleton • waxy covering • protects animal • helps prevent evaporation of water from animal • as arthropod grows, exoskeleton does not, so shedding might occur to make room- called molting |
| <p>Segmented body</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • three parts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - head - midsection - hind section |

Mar 11-2:46 PM

Crustaceans



- live in freshwater lakes and rivers, oceans and damp places on land
- has 2 or 3 body sections
- five or more pairs of legs
- 2 pairs of antennae
- each segment has a pair of legs
- examples- crayfish, shrimp, lobsters
- breathe with gills located beneath the shell
- can be herbivore, carnivore or scavenger
- experience metamorphosis

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Arachnids



- 2 body sections
 - head and midsection- part 1
 - hind called abdomen- part 2
- 4 pairs of leg, no antennae
- breathe through holes in abdomen
- Spiders
 - most eat insects by injecting venom into prey
- Mites
 - found everywhere; parasitic
- Scorpions
 - live in hot climates; active at night; inject prey with venom
- Ticks
 - parasites that feed on host

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Centipedes
and
Millipedes



- 2 body sections
 - head with a pair of antennae
 - long segmented abdomen
- many pairs of legs
- breathe through holes in abdome
- centipedes
 - one pair of legs per segment
 - inject venom into prey
- millipedes
 - two pairs of legs per segment
 - actually have less legs than centipede
 - most are scavengers

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Insects-
Body
structure



- 3 body sections, six legs, 1 pair of antennae, 1 or 2 pair of wings
- have 2 large, compound eyes- all it to see at night
- thorax- midsection; have wings and legs attached
- abdomen- organs found here, breathe through small holes in abdomen
- eat anything from blood to leaves
- have an adapted mouth for what they eat

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Life cycle



- complete metamorphosis
 - 4 stages: egg, larva, pupa, adult
 - eggs hatch, larva eats, pupa rest in shell, adult lives
 - butterflies and beetles do this
- gradual metamorphosis (incomplete metamorphosis)
 - has no larva stage
 - egg hatches into nymph (like an adult w/ no wings), molts several times, then adult
 - grasshoppers, dragonflies and cockroaches do this

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